UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.109/1122
23 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	LAND AND PEOPLE	1 - 2	3
II	CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	3 - 4	3
III.	CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS	5 - 12	4
	A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	5 - 9	4
	B. General Assembly	10 - 12	4
IV.	CONSIDERATION BY OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	13	5
	Organization of American States	13	5
V.	POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	14 - 18	5
	Agreement on military manoeuvres	14 - 18	5

92-31952 3251c (E) 270792 280792

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraphs	Page
VI.	ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	19 - 49	6
	A. General	19 - 22	6
	B. Agriculture, land tenure and livestock	23	7
	C. Fisheries	24 - 28	7
	D. Industry	29 - 31	8
	E. Tourism	32	8
	F. Oil	33 - 37	9
	G. Energy	38 - 39	10
	H. Transport and communications	40 - 44	10
	I. Banking	45	11
	J. Public finance	46 - 49	11
VII.	SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS	50 - 68	11
	A. Labour and employment	50 - 54	11
	B. Housing	55 - 56	12
	C. Public health	57 - 63	12
	D. Educational conditions	64 - 66	13
	E. Human rights	67	14
	F. Status of women	68	14

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) 1/

I. LAND AND PEOPLE

1. The Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which is administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprises two large islands known as East and West Falkland, as well as some 200 smaller islands, and has a total area of about 12,173 square kilometres. The Territory is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 770 kilometres north-east of Cape Horn and about 480 kilometres east of the South American mainland. South Georgia, located about 1,300 kilometres east-south-east of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) group, and the South Sandwich Islands, about 750 kilometres east-south-east of South Georgia, are administered from the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a matter of convenience; the Governor of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) acts as Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

2. According to the March 1991 census, the population of the Territory was 2,121, excluding military personnel and contract workers, but including some expatriate staff in permanent posts. Of the total, 1,643 lived in Stanley, the capital, and its environs and the remainder were scattered throughout the Territory. In 1980, according to the census of that year, of 1,813 permanent inhabitants, 1,360 had been born in the Territory and about 300 in the United Kingdom.

II. CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

3. The Constitution of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) came into effect on 18 April 1985. (For details, see the 1985 working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/835 and Corr.1, paras. 4-39).) It vests executive power in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Executive and Financial Secretary and three members nominated by the elected members of the Legislative Council. It provides that the Legislative Council should consist of eight elected members and the Chief Executive and Financial Secretary as ex officio members.

4. The election of the Legislative Council is regulated by the Constitution, together with the Electoral Ordinance adopted by the Council in 1988. By virtue of these instruments, the Territory is divided into two constituencies for electoral purposes: the Stanley Constituency, which comprises the capital and its environs, and the Camp Constituency, made up of the rest of the Territory. There are four elected members for each constituency and all persons who are Commonwealth citizens 18 years or older and who satisfy the residency requirements are allowed to vote. Elections must be held at intervals not longer than just over four years. The last general election took place in 1989.

III. CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

5. The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) at its 1381st, 1383rd, 1386th, 1387th and 1394th meetings, held between 1 and 14 August 1991.

6. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1387) and Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1394). The United Kingdom did not participate in the Committee's consideration of the item.

7. At its 1381st, 1383rd and 1386th meetings, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing of petitioners and, at its 1387th meeting, heard statements by four petitioners (A/AC.109/PV.1387).

8. At its 1394th meeting, on 14 August, which marked the conclusion of the consideration of the item, the Special Committee adopted, by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1767) introduced by Venezuela on behalf also of Chile and Cuba.

9. On 27 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1087) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

B. General Assembly

10. During the general debate at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the representative of Argentina, in the course of his statement on 23 September (A/46/PV.5), made reference to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). He said that proof of Argentina's willingness to cooperate and its commitment to international peace and security could be seen in its excellent and mutually beneficial relations with the United Kingdom under the umbrella of a formula agreed on by the two Governments that protected the inalienable sovereign rights of Argentina over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. He reiterated that his Government believed that the new climate should also facilitate - at the right time - the resumption of negotiations regarding sovereignty, as the General Assembly had repeatedly requested.

11. The United Kingdom did not refer to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) during the general debate. The last formal statement of the United Kingdom Government on the question was reflected in the 1990 working paper (A/AC.109/1042, paras. 14-16).

12. On 13 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, decision 46/406, by which it decided to defer consideration of the agenda item

entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session.

IV. CONSIDERATION BY OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

13. At its twenty-second regular session, held in May 1992, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) emphasized the excellent status achieved in bilateral relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom since the resumption of their diplomatic relations. It welcomed the will of Argentina to explore the possible peaceful avenues for the settlement of the controversy and, in particular, its positive considerations on the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands. It recalled its resolution AG/RES. 928 (XVIII-O/88) requesting Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute, and decided to continue to examine the question at future sessions of the General Assembly (see A/47/319).

V. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Agreement on military manoeuvres 2/

14. On 25 September 1991, the United Kingdom and Argentina signed an agreement effective 9 October 1991 which revised the terms of the Madrid Agreement of February 1990 dealing with the Interim Reciprocal Information and Consultation System as they applied to military vessels.

15. Concerning military, aerial and naval exercises and manoeuvres, the Madrid Agreement of February established that reciprocal written information would be provided through diplomatic channels; for the Argentine forces, within rhumb lines joining geographical coordinates 46S 63W, 50S 63W, 50S 64W, 53S 64W, 53S 63W, 60S 63W, 60S 20W, 46S 20W, 46S 63W, and for the British forces, south of parallel 40S and west of meridian 20W and north of 60S. The new agreement reduces the area of application of these measures to 80 miles from all coasts; reduces the time requirement for information of military manoeuvres and exercises from 25 to 14 days and reduces the notification area for military manoeuvres to closer than 80 nautical miles to coasts.

16. Concerning aviation, the new text provides for an air traffic control zone for the Mount Pleasant Airport in the Territory in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The new provisions state that flight plans are to be filed one hour prior to take-off for all aircraft entering or leaving.

17. Concerning naval combatant units, the Madrid Agreement established that reciprocal notification would be given in the case of any ship that intended to approach closer than 50 miles to coasts. Under the new agreement, that distance has been reduced to 15 miles.

18. The then Deputy Foreign Minister of Argentina, Juan Carlos Olima, was reported to have said that the revised bilateral declaration represented evidence of the political willingness of the two Governments to strengthen mutual confidence.

VI. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General 3/

19. The economy of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) had traditionally been based on the raising of sheep, grazed on ranches owned by a few absentee landlords with islanders largely employed as shepherds and labourers. The principal landholder and main employer was the Falkland Islands Corporation (FIC), a United Kingdom company founded in 1851, which owned almost half the land. Revenues being inadequate to cover budgetary expenses, the Territory was financially dependent on the administering Power, which nevertheless did not make large investments in infrastructural development. The way of life remained extremely simple and isolated. The only means of access to the Territory from the United Kingdom was by sea. After its conflict with Argentina in 1982, the administering Power allocated £3 million to the civilian sector, mainly for business development. A new military airport capable of accommodating wide-bodied commercial jets was also constructed.

20. In the late 1980s, the Territory experienced an unprecedented period of prosperity as a result of the discovery of vast schools of squid in its 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Primarily through the sale of fishing licences to foreign companies, mainly from Asia, revenues rose to £41 million in 1990/91 (£25 million from fisheries), which was adequate to enable the Territory to be financially self-sufficient. Furthermore, owing to the decision of FIC to sell off most of its landholdings for subdivision into small units, the number of privately owned farms and self-employed persons increased significantly. There was a major building programme which included the construction of a new hospital and school, the installation of a new telephone system and the building of an extensive road network.

21. After only two years, however, the situation altered. Because of more stringent conservation measures imposed by the Government and competition from other fishing areas, licensing revenues began to fall. Also, due to changes in the international scene, earnings from wool sales declined by half. The decision of FIC to sell off its four remaining ranches created significant unemployment. To create new sources of employment, attempts are being made at diversification: according to reports, FIC and the Falkland Islands Development Corporation (FIDC) bought a herd of 65 cashmere goats on a trial basis, and efforts are being made to forge links with retail outlets in the United Kingdom for the marketing of sweaters. Another option reportedly being considered is broadening of the Territory's direct involvement in the fishing sector through the development of onshore facilities and joint ventures. Currently, support facilities are based in Punta Arenas, Chile.

22. There is a possibility that offshore oil reserves will prove to be significant.

B. Agriculture, land tenure and livestock

23. According to reports in the press, 3/ as a result of the subdivision of FIC holdings and the slump in the wool market, the traditional farming communities have begun to disintegrate. Although there are more privately owned farms than before, fewer than 500 people were reported to live on farms in 1991. To help them weather the crisis, farmers are relying on government wool subsidies and mortgage relief, for which purpose up to £2 million was set aside in 1991. None the less, it is reported that many former farm workers, including shepherds and others, are unemployed or are barely getting by, doing road building, and that some farms might go out of business despite subsidies.

C. Fisheries

24. The Territory's revenues derive mainly from the sale of licences to foreign trawlers fishing for squid, a species which is highly migratory and may desert the area at any time.

25. Following meetings with Argentina, a joint statement was agreed upon on 28 November 1990, aimed at enhancing fisheries conservation in the South Atlantic. A South Atlantic Fisheries Commission was established to discuss conservation over the whole area and to meet twice a year, alternately at Buenos Aires and London. It was also agreed that all fishing would be banned in an area outside the Falkland Inner Conservation and Management Zone (FICZ) but within 200 miles of the Islands (except in the west). This area was designated the Falklands Outer Conservation and Management Zone (FOCZ). Fishing within FICZ continues to be administered by the Falkland Islands Government, which pays strict attention to conservation requirements in issuing licences. Patrolling in FOCZ is the responsibility of the Government, although the Government of Argentina may exercise flag State jurisdiction over its own vessels.

26. In early December 1991, the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission met in London. According to a communiqué 4/ issued in London and Buenos Aires following the meeting, the Commission considered the "relevant fishing laws that have been approved or that will be approved soon, as well as the conservation measures adopted by the two countries; the effectiveness of the total prohibition temporarily imposed by the two Governments on all commercial fishing vessels of any country (between latitudes 45 degrees and 60 degrees); and ways to develop cooperation to prevent illegal fishing in the South Atlantic". According to the communiqué, the representatives agreed to include "the formula regarding sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas agreed upon by the Argentine and United Kingdom Governments in point two of the joint

declaration issued in Madrid on 19 October 1989, and included in point 1 of the Joint Statement on Conservation of Fisheries of 28 November 1990".

27. In May 1992, the Commission met at Buenos Aires in a cordial atmosphere to discuss all aspects of monitoring the ban in FOCZ and agreed on future exchanges of information on technical issues and on enforcement of the ban (which has been extended to December 1992).

28. The two delegations again agreed that they applied to this meeting and its consequences "the formula regarding sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands agreed upon by the Argentine and United Kingdom Governments in point two of the joint declaration issued in Madrid on 19 October 1989".

D. Industry

29. The Falkland Islands Development Corporation (FIDC) was established in 1984 to advise the territorial Government on matters pertaining to economic development. The Corporation is an agency for local allocation of development loans and grants to new enterprises. It also takes up shares in, and sometimes wholly owns, development enterprises and services with the aim of increasing self-sufficiency and exports of processed and manufactured products.

30. FIDC took the initiative in 1991/92 to set up two important bodies: the Falkland Islands Textile Association for those involved in the processing of Falklands wool, and the Energy Advisory Committee to make proposals on the development of renewable energy.

31. With assistance from FIDC, a number of small businesses have been established. Currently, some 62 small businesses receive support from FIDC. These include a taxi service, a bus service, an electronics repair service, a mechanical repair shop, a number of restaurants, bars and retail outlets, a metal-working business, a driving school and a laundry. Other projects assisted by FIDC are a poultry farm and a market garden, which produce sufficient eggs and vegetables to supply the local community and the military. Two dairies have also been set up, as well as two bakeries and a butchery.

E. Tourism

32. The Territory's main attraction for tourists is its wildlife, including seals, penguins and albatrosses. Tourists from Europe and North America, however, are discouraged by the high cost of air fare. Also, there is a shortage of up-to-date tourist facilities. Although the administering Power invests around £250,000 in tourist promotion and related activities in London and Stanley, in 1990 there were less than 200 tourists, 50 per cent short of the projected figure. Tourist lodges, two of which were opened recently, are asking the Government for subsidies to remain in business. One article

expressed the hope that the Government would make the necessary commitment because, for the time being, tourism was the only potentially reliable means of income for the Territory and could provide an immediate step towards self-sufficiency. It was hoped that new roads and the air connections to South America will boost tourism. 5/

F. Oil 6/

33. As yet unknown quantities of oil are believed to lie in the continental shelf around the Territory.

34. On 22 November 1991, the United Kingdom and Argentina made simultaneous announcements regarding continental shelf legislation. The United Kingdom issued a proclamation providing for the exercise of its rights over the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf around the Falklands; an ordinance permitting seismic surveying was also passed. Argentina claimed sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands maritime spaces and continental shelf.

35. On 9 December 1991, following a meeting in London, it was announced that Argentina and the United Kingdom had agreed to form a High Level Group for the purpose of exploring the implications of their respective legislative measures of 22 November and the scope for cooperation on any activities deriving therefrom. It was indicated that the meeting had been held under the sovereignty umbrella contained in the Madrid Declaration of 1989.

36. The High Level Group met at Buenos Aires on 26 and 27 February 1992 and in London, on 13 and 14 July 1992. According to the parties, both meetings were held in a cordial atmosphere and contributed significantly to the clarification of the respective viewpoints of the two countries. Both sides agreed to exchange further ideas and said that a further meeting of the Group would be held at an appropriate time.

37. On 10 July 1992, it was reported in the Penguin News, the Territory's local newspaper, that if clearance were obtained from the United Kingdom, a £7 million seismic survey operation study would begin in October 1992. The study would be undertaken by two companies, a United Kingdom company called Spectrum, and GECO, a United Kingdom subsidiary of the Schlumberger Group of France, both of which would share the area to be surveyed, which covers the entire continental shelf. The Territory would receive a free copy of the findings of the survey and have a direct say concerning which companies should be allowed to buy them. The Government would also receive royalties from such sales. It would probably take at least five years, however, before the first test rig appeared and another five years before oil could possibly be exploited commercially.

G. Energy

38. A power station has been installed at the Fox Bay East settlement. Throughout the rest of the Territory, other than Port Stanley, power is derived from small-engined generators.

39. During 1990, by the installation of new equipment, the power station's maximum output was 4.7 megawatts. A 10-kilowatt wind generator was placed on Pebble Island in 1987. Interest in solar energy is reportedly growing.

H. Transport and communications

40. There are 110 kilometres of roads in the Territory outside Stanley, of which approximately 20 per cent are surfaced in bitumen, asphalt or concrete. The remainder are all-weather roads of crushed stone surface. There are no railways in the Territory.

41. It will be recalled that the Government of the Territory operates an internal air service using three twin-engined Islander aircraft. The main airport, located at Mount Pleasant, about 30 kilometres from Stanley, has a runway of 2,590 metres and is capable of receiving wide-bodied jet aircraft. There are flights to and from the United Kingdom twice a week and, since May 1990, a small Chilean airline, Aerovías DAP, has provided regular fortnightly service between Punta Arenas in southern Chile and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). It was reported in September 1991 that an Uruguayan airline was also being granted permission to fly passengers and cargo to the Territory. 2/ Airmail is flown regularly via Ascension Island.

42. Inter-island sea transport is offered by two small cargo vessels, of 144 and 229 tons respectively, both operated by a local shipping company. There is a shipping service between the United Kingdom and the Territory, with cargo vessels arriving approximately every month.

43. There is a government-owned and operated telephone system at Stanley and an extensive radio-telephone network throughout the Territory. An international service, first established in 1968, has now been extended to a full 24-hours-a-day service. During 1990, Cable and Wireless continued the installation of a £5.4-million digital telecommunications network spanning the entire Territory. Its cost is shared by the Falkland Islands Government and Cable and Wireless, which also supplies the Territory's international service.

44. Radio broadcasts are provided by the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Station, a non-commercial radio operating 24 hours a day, financed jointly by the Government and by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, a division of the Services Sound and Vision Corporation (SSVC) of the United Kingdom. A television service also operated by SSVC is available in Stanley and some areas of East Falkland. It currently broadcasts for about five hours each day. During 1992, it is expected that this service will be extended to most parts of the Territory.

I. Banking

45. The only bank in the Territory is the Standard Chartered Bank of the United Kingdom, which opened a branch at Stanley in December 1983 and provides a full range of banking facilities. Both United Kingdom and local coinage are used, together with local currency notes of values £20, £10, £5 and £1.

J. Public finance

46. Ordinary revenue decreased from £42.1 million for the year ended June 1989 to an estimated £38.5 million in 1990. Major sources of revenue included fisheries and the issuance of fishing licences, personal and company tax, public works, customs and harbour receipts, post and telecommunications and aviation.

47. Corresponding information for 1990 expenditures is not available. In 1989, total expenditure amounted to £32.6 million as compared with £31.1 million in 1988. Of the 1989 expenditure, £18.1 million represented ordinary expenditure, £3.0 million was transferred to the development fund and £11.5 million was development expenditure to be met from the United Kingdom Fund.

48. Traditionally, the United Kingdom has been the most important trading partner of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). In 1990, however, although the United Kingdom continued to be the largest source of the Territory's imports, over 90 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings came from other sources. The major sources of earnings were the sale of fishing licences and the export of wool.

49. The largest category of imports since 1988 has been capital goods, namely plant and machinery for the construction of industry, motor vehicles and central heating systems. Fuel oil and food remain the most important consumer imports. No import statistics have been maintained since 1986.

VII. SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour and employment

50. Traditionally, there has been full employment in the Territory. During the period under review, however, as noted above, unemployment was reported owing to the decline in sheep farming.

51. There are established scales of wages for Stanley and for the Camp. As of 1 January 1991, hourly wages at Stanley were as follows: handymen, £3.24-£3.58; labourers, £3.17; skilled labourers, £3.24-£3.58 and £3.61-£3.94. A 40-hour week is customary.

52. In the Camp, minimum monthly wages for a 40-hour week for agricultural workers were between £300 and £400. In addition, a cost-of-living adjustment was paid to all Camp employees. Labourers and shepherds also received free quarters, fuel, meat and milk. Extra bonuses were paid for shearing, while labourers and shepherds were able to add to their earnings by engaging in contract work, such as fencing and peat cutting. Employees in the Camp are given 21 annual holiday days, including nine public holidays.

53. There are a number of overseas personnel working under contract, including St. Helenian workers who are often employed on short-term contracts to fill essential vacancies.

54. Various government departments and certain other employers at Stanley have apprenticeship schemes for training the limited number of craftsmen required.

B. Housing

55. The majority of the houses in Stanley are privately owned. The Government owns a number of houses which are rented to government employees and other residents of Stanley.

56. In the period under review, the administering Power reported that housing development undertaken by the Government and other sponsors was complete. The territorial Government, having completed a programme of "general needs" housing construction, was concentrating resources on the provision of single-person housing and serviced plots for self-builders and local companies. There was reported to be increasing involvement in construction by the private sector.

C. Public health

57. Medical and dental treatment and drugs are free to the residents of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). All employed persons are required to pay a medical service levy of 1 per cent of their salary and employers, 1.5 per cent of the salary paid. Self-employed persons contribute 1.5 per cent of their net income for medical services.

58. There is no private system of medical care. The Falkland Islands Government Medical Department employs 6 registered medical practitioners, 10 registered nurses, 6 midwives, 8 untrained nursing auxiliaries, 3 laboratory and X-ray technicians, 1 dental surgeon, 1 pharmacist and 1 physiotherapist.

59. There is a joint civilian/military hospital, the King Edward Memorial Hospital, which was opened in 1987. Built at a cost of approximately £13 million, this hospital is equipped with 28 beds, including 2 for intensive care and 2 for maternity units. Facilities include an operating theatre suite, a pathology laboratory, an X-ray department and a casualty

resuscitation department. The hospital civilian medical service provides primary care to the population of the Territory, to some military personnel and to the crews of the fishing fleets operating around the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). It also provides airborne medical service to outlying farm settlements. Cases requiring specialist facilities are transferred to the United Kingdom via the Royal Air Force Medevac system.

60. In addition to its therapeutic function, the Medical Department of the Territory is also involved in a range of preventive medicine activities, including operating child health clinics, school medical services, immunization programmes, well-woman clinics and health education and family planning programmes.

61. The general state of health and nutrition of the population is reported to be good. The principal causes of death are cancer, heart disease and respiratory infections of the aged.

62. In 1990/91, estimated recurrent expenditure on all aspects of health care and public health was estimated at £1,576,610. Special expenditures amounted to an additional £66,500.

63. A system of social welfare grants and pensions is in operation to handle hardship and disability cases. One full-time and one part-time social welfare officer are employed by the Medical Department to coordinate all social welfare functions in the Territory. Currently, the infirm elderly are cared for in the hospital. A sheltered housing complex with accommodation for 15 persons is situated adjacent to the facility. Old-age pension schemes, both contributory and voluntary, are in existence. There is no provision for payment of disability pensions.

D. Educational conditions

64. Education is free throughout the Territory. Attendance is compulsory at Stanley for all children between the ages of 5 and 15. Outside Stanley, attendance is compulsory for all children 5 to 15 years old living within 1.6 kilometres of a settlement school and for children between 7 and 15 years living within 3.2 kilometres of a settlement school. According to the administering Power, there is virtually no illiteracy in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

65. In 1988, the latest year for which figures are available, school enrolment totalled 353 and there were 42 teachers, of whom 36 were formally qualified. There are seven schools: two at Stanley (a senior and a junior school), one at Goose Green, one at Fox Bay East and the remainder at three settlements in the Camp. Secondary education is available only at Stanley, where 137 senior and 158 junior students were enrolled in 1988. There is a government boarding hostel at Stanley, with accommodation for 85 older children attending senior school and the upper classes of the junior school.

A new secondary school is being built at Stanley, at a cost of approximately US$ 20 million. It is expected to be completed by 1992.

66. Although the Spanish language has been reintroduced in the school curriculum, all instruction in the schools of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is provided in English. The textbooks are obtained from the United Kingdom and opportunities exist for students to further their education in that country, with financing by the United Kingdom Government, which also makes available bursaries for tertiary training.

E. Human rights

67. According to the administering Power, the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are observed in the Territory. In addition, the administering Power has extended to the Territory the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, although they are not embodied in any one legislative instrument. The Constitution forbids the enactment of laws that are discriminatory.

F. Status of women

68. According to the administering Power, in conformity with articles 2 and 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, there is no discrimination on the basis of sex in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). There are, however, many more men than women.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived from official United Nations documentation, from published reports and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

2/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), 26 September 1991.

3/ Geographical Magazine, June 1991; The Financial Times (London), 20 March 1992; and The Economist (London), 25 April 1992.

4/ FBIS, 9 December 1991.

5/ Geographical Magazine, June 1991.

6/ The Australian, 23 September 1991; The New York Times, 24 November 1991; FBIS, 2 December 1991 and 28 February 1992; and Summary of World Broadcasts, 3 and 11 December 1991.